THE THIRD GENUS OF THE FAMILY ELASMIDÆ (HYMENOPTERA).

BY A. A. GIRAULT, NELSON, N. Q., AUSTRALIA.

The following genus and species was found just too late to be included within the supplement to the Elasmidæ (memoirs Queensland Museum, II., 1913). It was first mistaken for *Euryischia* Howard, the species being characteristic for that genus because of its slenderness and pale legs. The genus differs from *Euryischia* in bearing complete parapsidal furrows, a slender, conical abdomen, and in lacking the prominent projection caudad of the submarginal vein near its apex, moreover the coxæ are not compressed but cylindrical. Otherwise, it is very similar to Howard's genus *in all details* and in general appearance.

Family Elasmidæ.

Euryischomyia, new genus.

Type—The following species:

Euryischomyia washingtoni, new species.

Female—Length, 1.00 mm. Slender, the abdomen conic-ovate.

Jet black and like the species of *Euryischia*, but the legs, except hind coxæ and femora, lemon yellow, also the tegulæ and the fore wings bear a clearly delimited, broad, jet black band across them under the marginal and most of postmarginal veins, the distal margin just reaching apex of stigmal vein, the proximal margin nearly straight; wings otherwise hyaline. Scutum with hardly more setæ than the scutellum which is nearly naked, the few sparse setæ whitish. Thorax finely scaly. Mandibles bidentate, the second tooth broadly truncate. Two ring-joints, the three funicle joints subquadrate, the third wider than long. Bristles under submarginal veins short, not more than two. Submarginal vein entire and continuous. Hind coxæ greatly enlarged, cylindrical, ovate; the hind femora compressed. Tarsi 5-jointed.

Male—The same but the abdomen shorter, more obtuse at apex.

Described from one male, two female specimens captured

January 8, 1913, by sweeping in forest along the banks of Cape River.

Habitat—Capeville (Pentland), Queensland.

Types—In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, one male, one female on a slide.

The species is respectfully dedicated to Booker T. Washington.

HORMOMYIA BULLA, N. SP.

BY E. P. FELT, ALBANY, N. Y.

1867. Walsh, B. D., Ent. Soc. Phil. Proc., 6, p. 226.
1894. Brodie, Wm., Biol. Rev. of Ont., 1, p. 74.
1909. Jarvis, T. D., Ent. Soc. Ont. 39th Rep't, p. 83.
1912. Cosens, A., Can. Inst. Trans., 9, p. 317.

The midge, previously unknown, produces a subgobular, yellowish gall, about the size of a large pea, on Helianthus leaves. The deformities are about equally prominent on both sides of the leaf and located irregularly, though usually near the mid rib. This species has been recorded from the Province of Ontario by the late Dr. Brodie, and has been reported as common at Evanston, Ill., by Mr. L. H. Weld, who reared the adults described below, July 23, 1907, and who states that the gall occurred commonly at North Evanston, Ill., on plants growing in a deep, black, rich soil along with compas plants. The gall of *H. helianthi* Brodie Mr. Weld reports as very local at Evanston, Ill., it being found by him in September, whereas the gall of *H. bulla* occurs in July. Unfortunately, the account by Walsh gives only an incidental mention of the gall of *H. bulla*, and we are therefore unable to credit him with having characterized the species. The midge is closely allied to *H. helianthi* Brodie, from which it may be readily separated by its smaller size, longer stems of the antennal segments in the male, and the distinctly longer palpi of the female.

Male.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennæ extending to the third abdominal segment, sparsely haired, pale yellowish; 14 segments, the fifth with stems 1¼ and 1½ times their diameters, respectively;